

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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HERALD.

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Volume XXXV.....No. 273

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—MAN
AND WIFE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—Opera Bouffe—
LITTLE FAULT—THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.ROBERTS THEATRE, 22d st., between 5th and 6th av.—
RIP VAN WINKLE.REINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND NISSEON
CONCERT.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway—BLACK EYED
SOLDIER—CANNIBAL.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—
SHEDDING THE COATS OF THE REBELS.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE NEW DOMESTIC
DRAMA OF HENRY RAY.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and
2d st.—GRAND OPERA—LE PETIT FAULT.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner 2d st.—FRODO'S ORCHESTRA—AMERICAN AND
EUROPEAN OPERA—ROBERT LE DIABLE.NEW YORK STATE THEATRE, 45 Bowery—GERMAN
OPERA—ROBERT LE DIABLE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE BURGUNDY OF
NEW YORK—DER FREISCHUTZ.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—
VALERIE, THE BLIND OPERA—A CUT OF THEA.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EDWIN FORESTER
IN THE GLADIATOR.TOBY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 30 Bowery—YACHT
RACE—THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMIC VOCAL
ISM, NEGRO A. T. C. C.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 125 Broadway—
NEGRO MINSTRELS, FARGO, BURLINGAME, & CO.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 506 Broadway—
THE BARK OF THE PERIOD—THE ONLY LEON.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—NEGRO MIN-
STRELS, BURLINGAME, & CO.AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION—EMPIRE
RINK, Third avenue and Fifty-third street.LEON'S ART GALLERIES, 51 and 519 Broadway—
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, September 30, 1870.

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MOVING TO PARIS—The army and heavy siege guns used by the Germans at Strasbourg. Von Moltke appears to be in no hurry with Metz. He is holding Bazein perhaps for other purposes than a surrender.

WITH THE ROMAN QUESTION, the Franco-Prussian question, the Spanish question and the Russian question now looming up in the East, the whole of Europe appears to be like Hamlet's father's ghost—in a very questionable shape.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI has resigned his position as Secretary of State, and Cardinal Capazzi has been appointed in his place. Does the Pope still cling to his temporal power in the midst of the revolutionary Italian army in Rome, and does he propose to erect a Papal government for his little dominions in the castle of San Angelo?

WALL STREET AND THE FARRAGUT OBSEQUES.—The Gold Board adjourned yesterday over until Saturday, out of respect to the memory of Admiral Farragut. The Stock Exchange adopted a conditional resolution of adjournment. Should the weather prove fine enough in the morning to warrant the carrying out of the funeral ceremonies the Board will stand adjourned to Saturday. Should the morning prove rainy the President will make the call, as usual, at the arrival of the hour. The banks and private bankers will have to keep open, as the day is not a legal holiday. The government buildings will be closed.

OPERA BOUFFE IN EXILE.—Offenbach, they say, has been turned out of France by the provisional government because he is a German. This is hard on the man who made such fun for Paris—who kept the people laughing while the empire was crumbling. But why did the opera bouffe composer select Madrid as his place of exile? He should have come to New York. This is the place for him. Fisk would worship him as the founder of one of his many grand schemes. Montaland and Silly, and all the other natural beauties of the grand opera, would, no doubt, have contributed their favors to get him up a good benefit. Offenbach evidently made two mistakes in his life—he composed some very indifferent music and he ran away to Madrid instead of coming to New York when ungrateful Paris banished him.

The War—The Losses of the French Army and of France—The Peace Question.

From a summary made up by a war correspondent from the official reports at Berlin of the results of the astounding campaign from Saarbrück to Sedan the following list appears as the losses of the French army in prisoners taken by the Germans:—

OFFICERS. PRISONERS.	
At the little affair of Saarbrück, where the Prince Imperial received his "baptism of fire".....	6
At Welschburg.....	1,000
At Wörth.....	150
At Spicheren.....	2,500
At Gravelotte.....	3
At Metz.....	3,000
At Gravelotte.....	54
At Sedan.....	17
From Nonat, Beaumont, &c., to Sedan, before capitulation, total prisoners.....	32,000
With capitulation at Sedan.....	2,325
.....	2,514
.....	132,325
.....	2,514

Total prisoners, not reported as including wounded..... 135,824

The killed and wounded of the French army, from Saarbrück to Sedan, from the same report and from other sources, may be estimated as within the mark as follows:—

In the battles and retreat from Welschburg to the Moselle.....	
At Wörth.....	30,000
In the battles around Metz.....	25,000
At Sedan.....	40,000
At Metz.....	100
At Gravelotte.....	290
At Sedan.....	3,000
At Gravelotte.....	54
At Sedan.....	17

Total killed and wounded..... 95,000

Add prisoners..... 135,324

And we have a grand total of..... 230,324

As the losses of the French army from Saarbrück to Sedan, in killed, wounded and prisoners, add the prisoners taken at Laon, Toul and Strasbourg, and this grand aggregate is swelled to 250,000 men. The remainder of the regular standing army of 350,000 men, with which Napoleon entered into this war, is made up of the column of Bazein, estimated at 70,000 men, cooped up in Metz; the detachment of Vinoy, escaping from Sedan to Paris, and the fugitive detachments, amounting to five or six thousand men, escaping from Sedan into the neutral territory of Belgium, where they were disarmed. We may say that of the original regular army of 350,000 men which Napoleon possessed when he opened this war at Saarbrück there are now (excluding Bazein's army in Metz, which may be counted as prisoners), less than 50,000 able-bodied men remaining in the service of France.

The losses in warlike materials to the French army are simply incalculable. They are officially reported as including 10,280 horses, to say nothing of the thousands of horses killed; 102 mitrailleuses, 887 field and fortress pieces of artillery, over 400 wagons and trains, several pontoon trains, military magazines, railway trains, with an incalculable quantity of supplies in small arms, the gleanings of all the battle fields and fortresses captured, ammunition, clothing, equipments, forage and provisions. The French losses in the track of MacMahon's retreat from Wörth to the Moselle are given officially as embracing two magazines, 10,000 woolen blankets, 40,000 cloths (bags, we suppose) of rice, coffee, sugar, large quantities of wine, rum and tobacco, this latter article alone amounting to half a million of thalers, and tobacco is one of the prime necessities of a German army.

These are terrible losses, but still more terrible are the losses of France laid waste and of her suspended productive industry, and the loss of that military discipline, superiority and prestige which made France the arbiter and the French army the terror of the Continent. All this is gone, with the removal of that splendid standing army with which Louis Napoleon had counted upon a triumphal march to Berlin. The losses of Germany in killed and wounded in this war (the attacking party) have been much heavier than the French losses. King William has, probably, thus lost, from Saarbrück to the surrender of Strasbourg, over 150,000 men; but he has still half a million and more of soldiers at his command of the same quality as his soldiers lost. In the outset the difference between him and Napoleon was the difference between a French standing army of 350,000 men, demoralized by a luxurious empire, and the vigorous armed nationality of united Germany of 700,000 soldiers, the best disciplined, armed and equipped, without exception, and the best commanded of any army in the world since the time of the first Napoleon.

Napoleon the Third has brought upon France all these heavy disasters, involving the loss of his position as arbiter of Europe and the loss of France of her military fame and prestige, and what, worst of all, appears now to be inevitable, a humiliating confiscation of her Rhine frontier. But France, under the reviving inspiration of the republic, will fight to "the last ditch." This is her heroic resolution; but of what avail will be the fighting of her hastily collected raw troops against the disciplined and swarming German legions, widening their depredations for forage and provisions every day and more destructive to the subsistence of the country than a cloud of locusts. It appears to us that peace is the only way of safety to France from general devastation, famine and political and social chaos, and that peace is the solemn first duty of the great neutral Powers in view of the general dangers threatened from a prolongation of this terrible war. Peace is especially the duty and the policy of England, looking to the menacing preparations of Russia for a descent upon Constantinople, the gateway of the East, and at the manifestations of British public sentiment in favor of a generous helping hand to the French republic in behalf of peace.

THE POPE AND THE KING OF ITALY.—The Holy Father is still in Rome. He does not seem uncomfortable in his old quarters and with his new body guard. But King Victor Emmanuel is to enter Rome in triumph on the 18th proximo. The Roman government *pro tempore* has voted some fifty millions to defray the expenses of the inauguration of Rome as the capital of Italy. It is to be a grand demonstration. It will last, in all likelihood, for days and will unquestionably be a true Roman festival after the ancient fashion. But how will the Pope like it? Will he like it at all? In the great tableau arranged for the occasion what place is assigned to the Pope? Are we to have a second flight of Pío Nono or a genuine reconciliation of the chief of Catholic Christendom and the chief of united Italy? The flight is spoken of as probable; but so also is the reconciliation.

The Military Situation—The Crisis in France.

The lull in the siege of Paris continues. The French claim a few minor victories within the last few days, but they amounted to nothing more than slight skirmishes, which resulted, probably, from French attempts to feel the enemy and to wake him out of that grim silence which suggests so much of busy preparation and is so mysterious and dreadful to the expectant garrison within, which knows not where to strike a blow against it. It is this terrible lull that demoralizes courageous armies. The pause before the battle gives soldierly mechanism too much time to think, and from cool thinking comes fear and trembling. The Prussians are preparing to attack. It may be some time yet, for the heavy guns of Strasbourg are reported on the way to take part in the bombardment of the forts at Paris; the cavalry released from that place are also bound for the main army, and the heavy cavalry command lately moving southward is said to have been suddenly recalled. Besides these, eighty thousand of the Reserve corps passed through Hombourg recently on the way to reinforce the main army. The cavalry movements, however, are evidently unconnected with any intention to assault. They would not be needed in such case, for the ground over which the assaulting party must pass is usually obstructed by abatis and ditches in a manner rendering it difficult for a foot soldier to progress and impossible for a horseman. It is possible that these rapid raiders are to make a visit to some other part of France than the south. The Orleans Railway being broken up or closely guarded, and the requisitions on the villages in that neighborhood being filled, it is probably the purpose now to levy heavily on some farther departments. We may then expect to hear of the cavalry in Normandy, which is about the only department near Paris that has so far been untouched, and also in the northern provinces of Picardy, Clermont and Soissons are already reported captured, and it may be that the cavalry will go so far as to make demonstrations against Amiens and Rouen.

In the meantime the government at Tours, encouraged by the withdrawal of the enemy in their front, ascribe it to some Prussian disaster in front of Paris, and have picked up courage enough to give up the idea of retreating from Tours. The organization of new forces goes on with vexatious tardiness, although the exertions of the government to hurry it on are unceasing. One deplorable but suggestive incident in this connection is the organization of a free corps, which carries a black flag and announces the policy of no quarter given or received. This is too suggestive of the last ditch days of the Southern confederacy to mean well for France.

The Burial of the Admiral.

Not since the gloomy days when the body of Abraham Lincoln was being slowly borne through this city to its last resting place in his far western home has New York seen so grand an outpouring of citizens to honor one of its noble dead as it will see to-day. The great Admiral of the war—the Nelson of the New World—deserves the immense tribute that is to be paid him by our citizens, our high authorities—naval, military, municipal, State and federal—in solemn procession, by the tolling of bells, the firing of minute guns, the mourning drapery of the flags on the buildings and the shipping, and the momentary cessation of the great business pulse of the city. What if the honor thus conferred so late falls to soothe the dull, cold ear of death, is there not a great and noble lesson behind it all? Do not these obsequies, so meaningless to him who is the object of them, teach the lesson that brave deeds and simple honesty, unaided by influence or patronage or favors, are in themselves honored of mankind; that Farragut, who "no revenue bath," who can give no office, who can reward no partisans, is honored for himself and his record only? Will it not impress upon all of us and upon our children that there is something here on earth, even after death; that there is a nobler incentive than personal ambition to urge us to high and noble deeds; that they who make their lives sublime, as he did, live always? The hero of the masthead is as familiar to the children in the schools as the story of Washington and the cherry tree; but no conning of the story by rote will impress them with the respect in which his fellow men hold him and his memory like the sight and recollection of the spontaneous tribute paid to his remains to-day.

The remains will be brought to the dock at the foot of Canal street by the United States steamer Brooklyn. The procession will be formed on Canal street, and will proceed up Broadway and Fifth avenue to Forty-ninth street, where a special train of cars will convey the remains to Woodlawn Cemetery. The church bells and the fire bells along the route will be tolled and minute guns at Fort Wadsworth will be fired as the column passes.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE WOMEN.—Even the great agitator is inconsistent sometimes. He told a friend recently that he did not want to run for Governor on the woman suffrage ticket, and consequently the Woman Suffrage Convention at Boston yesterday refused to nominate him. But Mr. Phillips has been connected with the woman movement, or at least he has appeared prominently in the meetings of the advocates of the movement for some time, and if he now refuses their nomination, which would make the third for him, we must attribute it to political expediency. And yet when he first entered the present campaign we complimented him for his straightforward course and thought that he was determined to push the canvass through without a thought of political trickery or expediency, especially as he seemed sincere in his indifference to winning.

THE BRITISH CABINET AND INTERVENTION.—According to a cable despatch from London the British Cabinet will meet to-day to consider the question whether the time has now come when Great Britain can appear as a mediator between the two great combatants with any prospect of success. How will they decide? This is one of the great questions of the moment. Upon the decision more depends than upon the next great battle. Diplomacy is now likely to be lively.

United States Securities Rising Abroad.

In spite of the war in Europe and the apprehension of further and more widespread trouble there, with all the depressing influence these have upon European stocks, our securities are rising abroad. This state of things is just what we have said must be after the first surprise passed away. It was natural enough that our bonds in Europe should feel with the rest something of the shock which was experienced when the news of war suddenly burst upon the world. That arose from the sympathy which exists in financial matters among the different civilized nations. But there was no reason for United States stocks continuing depressed after the first shock and when people began to estimate their intrinsic value. It was thought by some that the extraordinary demand for money to carry on the war would cause the holders of our bonds pretty generally to throw them upon the market for the purpose of getting cash. But this was a mistake. Germany, which held by far the largest amount, has sent but few back or attempted to sell them. Yet the resources of Germany have been strained greatly to sustain the stupendous war. The truth is, the people and capitalists of Europe, and the steady, cautious Germans in particular, soon found out that there are no better paying securities, that hardly any pay as well, and that none, in these troublous times, are as safe. This is the secret of the rise of ours in European markets while all others are falling or remain depressed. The resources of this country are almost boundless, there is not a speck of trouble in the distant horizon likely to disturb the peace of this country, our debt is being paid off rapidly, and in a quarter of a century or less the United States will be far the richest nation in accumulated wealth, more populous and more powerful than any civilized nation on the globe. These facts the people of other countries are fast learning, and as a consequence our credit must stand higher and higher as time rolls on, whatever difficulties may occur in Europe, or however these may temporarily affect the market value of our securities.

Christine Nilsson.

Miss Nilsson's splendid success affords another example to *impressari* that artistic talent of the highest order never fails to meet with proper reward and encouragement in this country. Steinway Hall is filled at every one of the Nilsson concerts with a fashionable and cultivated audience, and one that must pay the manager well at the price he gets for admission and seats. Yet no one murmurs at the cost. Americans spend their money freely when they get something really good in return. There is a fine combination of first class artists to assist in these concerts. Miss Cary has a rich contralto voice, is an accomplished singer, and both her personal appearance and manner are captivating. Brignoli, our famous tenor, every one knows. The applause he receives shows that he still holds his power over the public. Viuextemps, the world-renowned violinist, arouses the enthusiasm of his hearers. Mile. Mehlig plays the piano delightfully, and Mr. Verger is a very good baritone. But of Nilsson—what shall we say? Simply that she is exquisitely charming. Every way she is charming—in her fine voice, which has a peculiar delicacy and richness that touch the soul, and which, though not very powerful, has great compass; in the perfect naturalness and graceful ease of her bearing; in her true and not overstrained action, which was seen to great advantage on Monday night in the grand scene and air from the opera of "Hamlet"; in every expression and all her motions; in her figure and personal appearance, and in the perfect taste of her dress. We might speak of the nightingale, and make such comparisons as have been made with Jenny Lind and other famous singers; but in addition to all that could be said of her rich voice and art there is a radiance and sweetness in her appearance and manner, like the sunshine, which delights us. The public of New York have shown such an appreciation of Miss Nilsson that the manager has concluded to continue the concerts through next week. But why can we not have the pleasure of seeing this charming woman in opera? There is little doubt, we think, that opera would pay with her and such a company as could be got together in this country. We make the suggestion to Mr. Strakosch, and hope he may find it convenient to try opera here.

JUDGE BEDFORD, in the term just closed, has sentenced thieves, burglars, highwaymen and other pests of society in such numbers, and for such satisfactory terms, that the aggregate of the whole time of these villains in prison will amount to over three hundred years. Unfortunately, however, the way these prisoners are worked it is probable every one of the rogues will be out again inside of twenty years. For that length of time we may feel secure from the depredations of some of the most daring villains that have disgraced the city. Judge Bedford deserves the highest commendation for his promptness and his sternness in this matter, and he has obtained it, as we see by our exchanges, not only from the people of this city, but from the rural districts, which are more deeply interested than one would think at the first glance, in his decisions.

DEMOCRATIC AGITATION IN BRUSSEL.—Our special correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that a great change has come over the feelings of the people in that city. The enthusiasm that existed at the opening of the war and at the news of the wonderful and unvarying triumphs of the German arms has abated and the general sentiment now is for the war to end and for peace to be restored. Much of this change of feeling is due, of course, to the mourning and misery which the war has brought home to palace as well as to cottage all over the land. But much of it is also attributed to an undercurrent of popular sympathy with the republican government of France and to the conviction among the masses that the most complete triumph of the German arms will bring no material or political benefit to the people. We know how thoroughly King William despises all democratic attempts at reform; and yet it might be wise for him to pause and listen to that *vox populi* which, even in Prussia, may prove too powerful for his own despotic and obsolete principle of the divine right of kings.

The Mormon Problem.

Recent occurrences in Utah indicate a vigorous policy on the part of the federal officials there and "point a moral" to the Mormons. Owing to the assumptions of the saints and the apparent indifference of the government the nation has had very little practical authority in Utah. The Mormons have been permitted to assume a political attitude antagonistic to the national supremacy, to maintain a system of government foreign to the genius of American institutions and to practice a social system destructive of the true idea of family relationship. Politically Mormonism is a theocracy in the midst of a democracy, a kingdom in the heart of a republic, and, of course, cannot be much longer allowed to assert itself within the territorial limits of United States authority. Socially Mormonism makes woman a convenience instead of a companion and crucifies the affections of her heart instead of cultivating them. From whatever standpoint it is viewed the whole system is retrogressive, and, hence, incompatible with the increased intelligence of our times and the march of modern progress. But a happy change is being wrought in Utah by the firmness of the federal officials, and "the peaceful revolution of ideas," inaugurated by scientists, the railroad and a closer contact of the rising generation with the Gentiles.

The decision of Chief Justice McKean transfers important judicial power from the Mormons to the United States courts in Utah; and the order of Governor Shaffer prohibits the assembling of the militia except by his authority, and directs that the arms in their possession be handed over to the Adjutant General. The latest despatch from Utah states that on Friday last forty United States soldiers made a raid on certain houses in Provo, fifty miles south of Salt Lake City, and that physical force was used by them. No reason is assigned for this interference of the troops, but it is probable that the Mormons refused compliance with the Governor's order to deliver up their arms and that the soldiers were called upon to execute the order.

The Mormon leaders, and not the masses of the people, are responsible for the attitude of Utah towards the United States and for the immense amount of misery that exists among the saints themselves. Under the plea of divine direction they have assumed to set up a system of government where the will of the people is ignored and the "one man power" is supreme—a system of government with which they claim no human authority has the right to interfere. Under the same solemn assumption they have morally coerced the women into the acceptance of a social system which they constantly compare with prostitution, asserting that their "peculiar institution" is better than the social sin of Christendom. Polygamy personified promises to woman as the reward of her temporal debasement a throne, a crown, celestial exaltation in the eternal world. It takes her up to the highest pinnacle of its imaginary temple and shows her—not the kingdoms of this world, but the kingdoms of the world to come "and the glory of them," and says to her, "All these will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." Woman is safe in following the example of our Saviour. There is but one answer for her to give to this polygamic tempter, and that is to repeat the scathing sentence of our Lord and Master, "Get thee behind me, Satan;" and hardly have the withering words of this just rebuke escaped her ere angels will come and minister to her.

There is but one opinion throughout the United States and the whole Christian world concerning the system which the Mormons claim as their "religion," and that is that it is a sacrilegious monster. The only question which individual people ask is, "What is to be the end of it?" The question for the nation to decide is, "What is the best way to remove it?" Some people are of the opinion that if let alone the question will soon solve itself; that its social peculiarity especially will at no distant day work out its own destruction. Some believe that it will soon succumb to the potent power of the march of civilization. Others say that a sweeping policy like that of the Cullom bill, backed up by bayonets, is the only effectual way to clean the Augean stable of Mormonism. In our opinion neither plan is desirable in itself. If let alone the Mormon leaders would become more arrogant than ever, and would continue to play the part of the spider to the fly as long as there were simple and ignorant people to be caught. The Mormon male polygamist, with his affections withered and his conscience seared, is the Mephistopheles of the marriage covenant; and he would continue to break the hearts and destroy the lives of unspohiticated girls so long as they could be charmed into his embrace by that siren song of Zion whose everlasting refrain is that if they are "sealed" to him they will be queens in heaven. To let the Mormons alone would be to aggravate, not to eradicate, the evil. Brigham Young begins to see that the civilizing influences of the age are advancing on him. The Church records have already been removed to a secret hiding place several hundred miles south of Salt Lake City, and many indications point to the fact that when the worst comes to the worst the Prophet and all the "faithful" whom he can induce to follow him will seek an asylum among the mountains in the region of the Rio Virgin, near the dividing line between Utah and Arizona, where some of the saints have already gone, and where Brigham believes the "persecution" of the people of the United States and the power of the government cannot follow him. The march of civilization will do much in time to solve the Mormon problem; but in this age of railroads and telegraphs time is a consideration, and for the honor of the nation and the interests of woman it is the duty of the government to assist and accelerate its march among the Mormons. The time has passed when any people can be controlled by the arbitrary will of any one man, even though he may proclaim aloud his divine right to rule. England is fast tending toward democracy. Napoleon is in exile, and France is free. Notwithstanding the decree of the Ecumenical Council the Pope is not proved infallible, and the army of Italy within the walls of Rome has swept away the temporal power of the Holy See. And so public opinion has practically "sealed" the fate of the power of Brigham Young in Utah. It is the duty of the government to sustain its civil officers in their

execution of the laws in Utah, and if it is found that those laws are not sufficient to properly regulate matters there, it is the duty of Congress to enact such measures as will be effectual.

Beautifying Our Little Parks.

There is nothing so humanizing to the masses as providing them with pleasant places of recreation within reach of their homes. The power of beauty is exalting and perpetual. It is with great satisfaction, then, that the people must observe how much attention the Commissioners of Public Parks are devoting to our little parks, the hitherto neglected breathing places of the city, the trodden down sandy spots that brought neither health nor comfort to the crowded localities in which they are situated. The City Hall Park already begins to present quite a rural aspect from the number of evergreen shrubs which have just been planted at the approaches to the public buildings. The Bowling Green, too, which for years has been a forlorn remembrance of days gone by, is beginning to bloom into something refreshing to look upon.

The rejuvenation of Tompkins square, which is located in the immediate neighborhood of one of the most populous localities in the city, is a great blessing, and were the Park Commissioners to do nothing more towards the improvement of the city than creating "a thing of beauty" out of the debris of Tompkins square, they would be entitled to the everlasting thanks of the working classes in that vicinity and of the masses of the people generally. For want of appropriate legislation all the small parks have been permitted to fall into decay for several years. The Board of Public Parks are now actively availing themselves of the power granted by the reconstruction act of last session to beautify the little neglected parks and make them boons and blessings to the working classes—for which work they are entitled to much credit. If they persevere in their labors in this direction there is no reason why New York should not be made the handsomest city in the world.

Governor Seymour Out West.

Governor Seymour was waylaid at a hotel in St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days since, by some democrats and "coerced" into making a speech. He said the "next census would bring the centre of political power one thousand miles further West," and that "although he loved his native State he was glad that the seat of political power was being thus transferred to the valley of the Mississippi." This little piece of "soft sawder" was, no doubt, intended to tickle the people of the "great West," and might be construed into a presumption that the ex-Governor had an eye to a renomination by the democracy for the next Presidency. But this the Governor disavowed in a "Pity me, Harvey," reference to a remark in one of the papers that he was again an aspirant for Presidential honors. "Had the editor of that paper," he said, "ever been a candidate for that office he would not, perhaps, have made that statement. For himself, one such attempt had been sufficient to destroy any ambition he may have entertained in that direction. Such being the case," he continued, "no particular significance could be attributed to any remarks he might make." The "particular significance" to be attached to this remark amounts probably to this: "Gentlemen, I am with you. I esteem the honor you would confer upon me. But your candidate I can never be."

Saying he would never consent, consented. Now, with the lights before us, is it not possible that Governor Seymour is on a tour out West not precisely for the benefit of his health but to feel the pulse of the Western democrats in regard to the next democratic Presidential nomination? It looks rather that way. By the way, politics aside, has anybody heard of Governor Seymour's big watermelon this year?

Troubles Among the Republicans in the Rural Districts.

The disruption among the republicans in the rural Congressional districts in this State seems hydra-headed. No sooner is the head of one monster of discord knocked off than others appear more hideous than its "illustrious predecessor." The prettiest fight just now appears to be in the Thirty-first district, known as Fenton's, embracing the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauque, where the republicans usually have about seven thousand majority. Here the convention has adjourned over for a week for consultation and possible reconciliation. The prospect, however, for the latter is at present not very encouraging. In the Eighteenth district, where the republicans have upwards of two thousand majority, there is a general split among the faithful, and the regular nominee is likely to be repudiated by a bolting nomination. In the Twentieth district, composed of Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis counties, little Lewis puts in a smart plea for the nomination, having been ignored for many years past.

Thus, with the squabbles in all these districts, together with that in the Twenty-third (Cortland and Oneida)—among the strongest republican Congressional districts in the State—combined with the effects such turmoil usually have in political organizations outside of the "infected districts," the republicans are likely to lose several members for the Forty-second Congress at the November election.

WHY DON'T THEY GO THE WHOLE HOG?

The managers of the "Real" democracy, who are coquetting with the republicans, and promising them votes from the democratic ranks at the coming election, had better go over decently to the republican party at once. It is said that they have made splendid offers of democratic votes to the republican party for certain considerations. Would it not be well for these democrats, who, it would seem, are to be dealt with like cattle, to see that they bring a fair market price when they are sold, and that the money is fairly paid down to them? History does not abound in cases where traitors to party were decently dealt with, either by those who bought them or those who trafficked in them. So the parties who they say are to be sold to the republicans in November had better look out in time for a fair division of the spoils. To become a traitor to one's party must be hard work enough for the conscience, but to be cheated out of the devil's dues is something awful to think of.